



and that the jury had only done justice. The witness was accused of having fixed things for McCrea. John Hins asserted that witness was to receive a clerkship in the County Treasurer's office. McCrea said the jury had only done its duty.

Adjourned till Tuesday evening.

#### OUTRAGEOUS.

**THE ODIOUS DRAMA TO BE REHEATED TO THE END.**

**SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—**Fat Barry's inquisitorial Committee have tacitly determined to prolong the incarceration of their critic, and Mr. Nevin will certainly have to remain in jail several days longer, if not until the final adjournment of the two consuming body. It will take the stenographer of the Committee two or three days to write out all the testimony which was elicited at the investigation of the McFeely statesman, Flavel K. Granger, yesterday afternoon. Then two or three afternoons will be devoted to a consideration of the same, and finally a report will be presented exonerating Granger and giving him a certificate of character that would be pronounced acceptable to no one that is not an associate of his.

#### LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Whether or not one not a pro is made in regard to Nevin is not known; but he will be delivered from jail in a few days and expelled from the House seems to lose ground, and the people are settling down to the conviction that the correspondent must remain in the "Black Hole of Calcutta" until the day of sine die.

**TOM MERRIT'S RESOLUTION,** which was introduced in last week's dispatches, was introduced in the Senate this morning under cover of a question of privilege, after every other means had failed. The Democrats are resolved to force the fighting in favor of an early adjournment. They have become restive under the mountain-loads of adverse criticism to which the Legislature has been subjected by both press and platform. Tom Merritt's speech on the introduction of his adjournment resolution was running over with bitterness and sarcasm. The dominant party has consented to discuss the resolution as soon as the appropriate bills are disposed of.

#### SULLODGEZ.

Senator Jack Lee, of Peoria, tried hard to investigate the horse-railroad companies on the alleged charge of coercing their employees to vote the Republican ticket at the last voter election in Chicago, but was very properly voted down. Investigations of this kind never satisfy anybody except the blind partisans at whose instance they are ordered. At this stage of the game the score of economy should stand the way and keep the door shut against any more star-chamber inquisitions.

#### GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

##### Senate.

**Special Dispatch to The Tribune.** **SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—**The special order for consideration in the Senate this morning was the question of the confirmation of the Chicago Judges.

Senator White sent up a report recommending the confirmation of the names the Select Committee previously favored.

Senator Hamilton moved that the report be reconsidered, and the consideration of the whole matter be postponed until Wednesday next, when a report made on all the names.

Senator Merritt opposed the motion, and desired the matter to go back to the Committee. The motion was carried—yes, 25; nays, 19.

Senator Lee then moved the Select Committee of Cook County Senators to instruct it to specify and return with its report any charges that may be made to these Justices.

Senator Riddle moved to lay the motion on the table.

Senator Lee—I suppose that motion is made in accordance with the conclusions of the caucus yesterday.

**THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS RESOLUTION.**

Senator Merritt arose to a question of privilege and, after considerable opposition, managed to have conveyed to the Secretary's desk the following resolution, which was read:

WHEREAS, THE HAGADORN, ONE of the leading Republican papers of the State of Illinois, publishing the action of the General Assembly of this State;—The present Legislature is without doubt the most timid, reprehensive, and unscrupulous that ever disgraced this State;—

Resolved, That the Senate by and with the concurrence of the House of Representatives fix the time of final adjournment of the Thirty-first General Assembly on the 1st day of May next at 12 o'clock m. of said date.

#### SAT DOWN.

Senator Merritt.—This article from THE TRIBUNE has convinced me that this establishment ought to sit down, and let me assure the members of the General Assembly that the leading Republican newspaper of the State abhors a Republican Legislature, and when such a thing comes to pass I want to get out of here.

Senator Hunt.—I rise to a point of order.

Senator Hunt.—Does the gentleman regard himself as one of the objectionable members referred to in this article?

Senator Merritt.—No sir.

Senator Hunt.—I submit this is not a question of privilege.

Senator Merritt repeated his reasons for offering the resolution, but the Chair held the Senator from Marion not within the limits of a question of privilege, and so the resolution was not received.

#### BULLDOZING.

Senator Lee moved that the rules be suspended so that he might offer a resolution. He said about half past one, and the Republicans were to offer a resolution of inquiry into the cause of bulldozing by the Chicago City Railroad Company at the late election in Chicago.

Senator Hunt made the point of order that there was no question allowing debate before the house.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

Senator Lee moved that the rules be suspended to allow him to move the Republican paper to a third reading. It gives a State Board of Agriculture and the like, and the bill is to be introduced in the Senate on the 1st day of April.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 to pay the State Prison's debts was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was presented George Ferguson, a convict who was injured by a fellow-prisoner in the model Penitentiary, with \$1,000 went the same way.

The Jacksonville Insane Asylum bill then appeared, and a long discussion followed on the merits of the bill, and the amount of \$100,000 for purchase of forty acres of land. The facts in regard to this arc, that Dr. Carroll was authorized several years ago by the Trustees of the institution to make a purchase of land, as no amount of payment had ever been made to reimburse Carroll for the purchase, it has remained in his name, and the interest of the purchase price has been paid to him for the use of the land by the institution.

The Senate refused to strike out the allowance—nay, 22; yes, 17.

Senator Callon then explained the purpose of different items in the bill, which appropriated \$500 to carry on the institution for the next two years.

Senator Hamilton—I would like to ask the Senator from Morgan whether this bill is the

terms of Republican extravagance he spoke about recently. [Laughter.]

Senator Callon—Well, I am not making that speech today.

The bill went to a third reading.

AS USUAL.

A Senate bill which repeals Sec. 35 of the Road law, and amends Secs. 30 and 33, was then taken up, and passed. It was afterwards discovered that in making the changes the County Court or County Board had levied a road tax was taken away, and so the watchful law-makers were obliged to recall the bill from the House.

#### THE BIG DRAINS BILL.

The bill changes the order of preference of claims against estates, and which places claims for trust funds in the third class, with other modifications, then passed the Senate.

#### THE DEAD AND DUMB ASYLUM BILL.

For repairs \$17,075, was ordered to a third reading. This is in addition to its general appropriation.

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consented to discuss the resolution as soon as the appropriate bills are disposed of.

#### SULLODGEZ.

Mr. Bridges, of Green, called up House Bill 282, in reference to the classification of counties, which was ordered to a third reading.

#### HOUSE.

The House was opened without prayer, there having been a failure to make a pastoral connection on account of the bad odor which has attached itself to the Solons.

#### Mr. Fay, of Henry, called up House Bill 339,

providing that all charter cities in all cities having co-extensive territory with an organized town or village shall be entitled to a third reading, where it would be beyond amendment, and there it went. Hence, a dilemma. Some have suggested that he should add another clause.

#### SENATOR WHITING.

He felt badly about this.

#### Adjourned.

#### SECTION CLERKS.

Mr. Weber, of Cook, presented a resolution requiring that all committee clerks be entitled to a third reading of their reports.

#### ORDINANCES.

Senate Bill 307, relating to the punishment of those violating municipal ordinances, was read a third time, put up its passage, and passed by a vote of 25 to 10.

Senators called for a second reading of the bill for the violation of any ordinance of the several cities and villages in this State.

#### SENATOR WHITING.

He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Contingent expenses.

#### METHODIST.

On motion of Mr. Cook, was ordered to a third reading for the purpose of making verbal correction, and was then replaced in position on the calendar.

#### HOUSE BILL 844.

was then read a second time.

#### THE SULLODGEZ AMENDMENT.

State out the word "Mass." wherever it occurs in Sec. 177 and insert "April"; amend Sec. 204 by inserting in the fifth line the following after the word "property": "Including all amounts due to the State on the 1st day of May." The bill is being still under consideration, the House adjourned.

#### SECTION 1.

It is herewith printed in full:

#### SECTION 2.

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#### SECTION 34.



# The Tribune.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "H."

M. S. Pinero. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Broadway street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Dan Thompson. "Joshua Whitehead." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Hess English Opera. Afternoon.

"Paul and Virginia." Evening. "Chimes of Normandy."

Hamlin's Theatre.

Court street, opposite the Court House. Engagement of George Boniface. "The Soldier's Trust."

McCorckill Hall.

North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Dissolving Pictures. Afternoon. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.

Hailed street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

EXCLUSIVE LODGE, NO. 22, I. O. O. F.—Attention, Members! A meeting will be held at the Lodge, corner Clark and Washington sts., at 7 o'clock p. m., sharp, Saturday, April 12, for the purpose of electing a new Master. All members are invited to attend. Carriages from hall to his late residence, No. 1185 Prairie av., thence to the Lodge. B. J. ALONZO GRAFFAULT, W. M.

WILLIAM B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 20, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication that (Saturday) evening, at 7:30 p. m., at 6 East Monroe st., for business of the Lodge. All members are cordially invited. By order of G. R. M. ATKYRD, W. M.

D. S. O'CONNELL, Sec.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

Judge COLE's majority thus far in Wisconsin is 27,744. No wonder the Democrats are anxious to dispute its political significance, although they were very careful to contest Judge COLE's re-election by the nomination of a Democratic candidate against him.

The exodus of negroes from the South has created a demand for Chinese laborers to fill their places, and applications are daily received by the Six Companies in San Francisco for Chinamen to be shipped to the South. The Companies, however, decline to act in the matter, and expressly deny having any control over Chinese laborers.

The scheme of mixed occupation as a temporary solution of the Bulgarian difficulty is practically abandoned as a failure. Gen. TOLEDANO upon his return to St. Petersburg emphatically reported against the measure, and a committee of which he is a member recommends the summoning of another Conference of the Powers to consider the question, the Russian occupation to be meanwhile prolonged. Germany has assented to this plan and favorably indorsed it to the British Government.

Whether a question of privilege or not, it is to be regretted that the Illinois Senate yesterday refused to receive and act upon Mr. MORRIS' resolution for adjournment May 1. Nothing is more certain than that the people of Illinois are intensely tired of their Legislature, and would prefer its members safely at home with their capabilities for organized mischief entirely suspended, even with the few necessary matters of legislation neglected, rather than see the session protracted into mid-summer, as now seems probable. For that matter, all strictly useful legislation could be accomplished within the next three weeks if there was the will to do it.

Steps have been taken by well-known of property-owners, in the form of a meeting yesterday, to immediately carry into effect the bill just passed by the Legislature providing for the selection of approaches to the parks. The South Park Commissioners are by resolution requested to select Michigan Avenue, commencing at Jackson street, and running south to Thirty-fifth street, and a committee has been appointed to secure the consent of property-owners to the selection of Michigan avenue. At the same meeting a resolution was adopted protesting against the passage by the Legislature of the bill extending the installments of the South Park special assessments as a measure calculated to inflict injury upon the taxpayers and lead to endless litigation.

The Khedive is in danger of losing his head as the result of his conspiracy toward the English and French financial syndicate. The Sultan is reported to have communicated to SALISBURY and WADDELL his condemnation of the obtrusiveness conduct of the Egyptian Governor, and his willingness to depose him forthwith, and send HAZI Pasha to Alexandria in a Turkish man-of-war as his successor. The proposition will be made the subject of Cabinet discussions forthwith, and if the new appointed proves satisfactory to the English and French Governments it is probable that the change will be made at once. Whether the Khedive submits to this summary deposition without resistance is not certain, though submission in the end would be inevitably compelled. A sensational report is current that he is making warlike preparations.

Debate in the Senate on the Army Appropriation bill did not begin yesterday, although the bill was formally introduced and placed before the Senate for consideration. Notice was given by the Democrats that they will not permit the amendment of the bill in any particular, but that it shall be passed just as it came from the House, and sent to the President in all its imperfections. They have the power to carry out this programme, but they cannot prevent the introduction and advocacy of amendments which, by their fairness and

sound policy, will strengthen the unfavorable light in which their rejection and the dangerous provisions of the bill as passed will be made to appear. No better use could have been made of Saturday than to have started the debate, but for reasons of their own the Democrats voted an adjournment until Monday the moment the political clauses of the bill were reached.

The House of Representatives on Thursday ordered to a third reading, and will probably pass, House Bill 840, which is one of the series of bills amending the Revenue law. This bill ought certainly to become a law at this session. It provides that the assessment of real estate shall hereafter be made once in every four years, the first to be made in 1880, such assessments to be open to amendment or equalization annually. The quadrennial assessment shall be general, and the annual assessments shall not be permitted to deprive the future citizen of his due when he is in the helpless condition of childhood, powerless to resist, and incapable even of protest. The theory advanced by the Cabinet that resistance to school attendance will be engendered by the effort to compel attendance would apply to all laws equally, and it would be just as reasonable to argue that thefts and murder are encouraged by the passage of statutes to prohibit and punish those crimes. Under such law as has been passed on House of the Illinois Legislature, the ignorant parent who does not understand the importance of a child's learning to read and write, or the brutal parent who is careless of his child's future condition in life, will have no more prejudice against sending him to school than he has now; the difference will be that he will be compelled to sacrifice the ignorance or brutality which would otherwise govern his actions, and to treat the child with the justice it has the right to expect from those responsible for its existence.

It is true that the poorer classes are entitled to the assistance which growing children may contribute to the support of a household; but this consideration is fully recognized by the terms of the proposed law. There is no time when a child between the ages of 8 and 14 cannot do all the household duties which should be required from such tender years and yet spend four or five hours a day at school. The manner, however, in which the English Government is seeking to accomplish this end is not in accordance with Christian civilization or ordinary honesty. While we may admire the discipline and heroism of such troops as those who obeyed the last order of their commander at Isandula to "die as British soldiers should," we should not forget that CEREWATO and his dusky warriors are fighting with the right on their side.

The trial of the Nebraska man-burners has reached a stage of intense interest, and the prospect is so certain of the conviction of OLIVE and the men who aided him in the horrid work that measures were yesterday taken to guard against an attempt to rescue them. For greater protection and safety a company of United States infantry was sent to Hastings, where their presence will doubtless prevent an attack by the would-be rescuers and consequent loss of life. A witness who saw the murder of MITCHELL and KENCHUM by OLIVE and his gang, and has turned State's evidence, yesterday gave his testimony at the trial, describing minutely the shooting and lynching of the two prisoners in the hands of a corrupt Sheriff. From this version of the affair it appears that the burning of the two men after they had been shot and strung up was accidental. MITCHELL's clothing having been set on fire by the powder from OLIVE's gun, the muzzle of which was against the man's coat when he fired. In any aspect of the case the crime is one of horrible enormity, and there is a gratifying probability that it will be properly punished in spite of the great wealth that is being poured out by OLIVE and his relatives.

THE LEGISLATIVE SCANDAL.

Mr. GRANGER, of McHenry County, a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, assuming that he was the person to whom the report of accepting \$1,500 pointed, on Wednesday offered a resolution providing for his own examination before Justice HARLAN on Thursday night. He was examined, or at least made a statement before the Committee, on Thursday night. In this statement he assumed that the report had relation to his action on House Bill 327, regulating the price of gas in Illinois, and on this assumption proceeded to explain the purpose of the bill, and why in the end he had permitted it to drop, closing with a denial that he had ever received any money to advance or retard the bill, and was over approached with money, directly or indirectly, or promises of anything whatever. This was the substance of Mr. GRANGER's vindication.

On cross-examination, Mr. GRANGER stated that he was the author of Bill 327, introduced by him, and entitled:

"A bill for an act to prevent extortion, and regulate the manufacture and sale of illuminating gas, and establish reasonable rates therefor."

Also, that he was the author and had introduced Bill 293, entitled:

"A bill for an act to punish extortions by corporations controlling and operating sleeping-cars."

Also, that he was the author of and had introduced House Bill 254, entitled:

"A bill for an act relating to telegraph companies to keep and maintain offices for the receiving and forwarding of messages by telegraph."

These several bills were introduced by Mr. GRANGER and not, the reader will understand, by Senator GEORGE WHITE.

Mr. GRANGER stated further that no person had suggested or had applied to him to introduce these bills; that he drew and introduced these bills entirely on his own judgment as to their necessity and fitness; that after presenting them for a time he had become satisfied that they could not or ought not to pass, and had abandoned them. In the meantime, the attorneys for the gas companies had been heard at Springfield and Chicago, and the sleeping-car company had been heard at Springfield and Chicago, the telegraph company, by its agent, had been heard at Springfield, and he was satisfied that his bills were wrong. This was the outcome of the investigation. Several members testified that they knew nothing of any bribery in relation to these bills.

The Committee therefore decided to report that Mr. GRANGER had been vindicated. In view of this rather farcical investigation of a self-acused member, it may not be uninteresting to reproduce what our correspondent said on the general subject and which has produced the most interest of the hour. On the 27th of March his letter in THE TRIBUNE contained this:

"A large number of strangers are in the city today hanging around the legislative lobbies. These men are interested in various measures pending in the General Assembly, those relating to insurance, interest, ticket 'scamper,' and militia, and the liquor-licensing laws, being the immediate objects of attention. The lobby is neither small nor large. Ammunition for all arms there is in abundance." Immediately in front of this position there are 9,000 Zulus, but the whole country swarms with them. As they cannot take the place by storm, the Zulus have systematically besieged it with the intention of starving out the garrison before any help can reach it. Col. PRASCH has attempted one sortie, but was so dismally repulsed that he had to retreat precipitately within the works. Since that time a relief train was sent forward to him which was surprised by the Zulus. The supplies were captured and the larger number of the escort were killed. CEREWATO seems to have adopted tactics in delaying Lord CEREWATO's advance that would do credit to a civilized General. He commenced by destroying the roads, which must tend to make the advances very slow and difficult, and has guarded all the approaches to Ekwore while the enemy cannot see the heads of the defenders, and a ditch seven feet deep and ten feet wide. Ammunition for all arms there is in abundance." Immediately in front of this position there are 9,000 Zulus, but the whole country swarms with them. As they cannot take the place by storm, the Zulus have systematically besieged it with the intention of starving out the garrison before any help can reach it. Col. PRASCH has attempted one sortie, but was so dismally repulsed that he had to retreat precipitately within the works. Since that time a relief train was sent forward to him which was surprised by the Zulus. The supplies were captured and the larger number of the escort were killed. 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## WASHINGTON.

**The House Standing Committee Announced by Speaker Randall.**

**A Few Comments in Regard to Their General Composition.**

**The Banking and Currency Committee Decidedly Soft-Money;**

**While the Ways and Means Is of a Very Mixed Character,**

**And Will Not Be Likely to Harmonize on Any Tariff Proposition.**

**Exposure of a Scheme to Steal the Bed of Calumet Lake.**

**A Big Enterprise which Is Doomed to Be Nipped in the Bud.**

**Both Houses Now Fairly at Work on the Appropriation Bills.**

## HOUSE COMMITTEES.

ELECTIONS.

**Special Dispatch to The Tribune.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Speaker Randall has finally announced his Committees. The Elections Committee is one of those that have been enlarged to fifteen. It is a ponderous committee. It is to be headed by Mr. Hart, who is a promotion of Springer in the regular order.**

**The Banking and Currency Committee is undoubtedly a soft-money Committee. It must suit the Greenbackers, although there is only one—Ladd, of Maine—upon it; yet there are but two men who have always been classed as uncompromising, unconditional hard-money men on the Committee. They are Chittenden, of New York, and Crapo, of Massachusetts. The Republicans of the Committee are Chittenden, of New York; Fort, of Illinois; Price, of Iowa; and Crapo of Massachusetts—four out of ten. Of these Republicans, Fort is rather opposed to the National banking system, and is a pronounced silver man. Price is also a pronounced silver man, but is not hostile to the National banks. Chittenden and Crapo are the only reliance in a strict fight against financial issues which the Greenback Democrats are likely to push upon the consideration of Congress. Of the Democratic Bankers, Hart is a mere figurehead. He is not a truculent mind, nor is he a master of finance. He has the views of his section, and they are very narrow. Tom Evans, who stands second, really controlled the Committee in the last Congress, and will be likely to do the same in this. Davis, of North Carolina, is a radical Greenback Democrat. Young, of Tennessee, is a Greenback Democrat. Lounsbury, of New York, is a radical and hard-money man, as his predecessor. Hart should be a bulwark against inflation, but it is feared he is not. Ladd, of Maine, is a Northern Bourbon Greenbacker, whose record is too well known.**

**NOT AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.** According to the Republican views, of the Northern members, Walbridge, Field, of Boston, Keier, of Ohio, and Collins, of Indiana, are the best known as lawyers. The Greenback member is Weaver, of Iowa, who is rapidly trying to forget his Republican antecedents in his subversive to the Confederate cause. This Committee is very far from a fair tribunal, but is a partisan court which will undoubtedly be the bidding of the party leaders. Hiscock, of New York, the ablest lawyer of the last Elections Committee, is dropped from this.

### WAY AND MEANS.

**There are two theories as to the composition of the Ways and Means Committee. One is that it has been framed by Speaker Randall in accordance with the Pennsylvania tariff views, so that no free-trade legislation will be reported from it. Another opinion is that it is emphatically a revenue tariff committee. So far as the views of the different members are definitely known, it is a committee the majority of which would favor a revenue tariff, yet Randall Gibson, of Louisiana, is certainly not a free-trader in any case where the South is concerned. Lounsbury, of Illinois, is a member of the Free Labor Committee, as is Sapp, of Iowa. Johnson, of Illinois, who wanted to be on the Banking and Currency Committee, is a Free Laborer. He is a member of the Post Office Committee. With the exception of Springer, he is a sharp, unscrupulous man in his own party, and with such thorns in his flesh as Garfield, Conger, and Frye will make on the Republican side, the Sachem of Tammany Hall, will not find that he is dictator of the Committee or that he has only to make known his wish to be obeyed. Morrison is an earnest hater of Tammany Hall and of New York influence in national politics. He also has**

**A LARGE GRIEVANCE.** and it was mainly due to his efforts that Fernando Wood failed to accomplish anything with his Committee in the last Congress. If this assumption shall be confirmed, Wood will be in good repute with the Speaker, in accordance with the protests of the New York World, had refused to appoint him Chairman. This Committee has decided gain in strength on the Democratic side over the Committee of the last Congress. Carlisle ranks among the ablest lawyers, and Mills, of Texas, is one of the strongest men in the Democratic party. The Committee has been enlarged two members, and Conger, Frye, and Dunning take the place of Burchard and Banks. The Republican representation of the Northwest on this Committee is transferred from Illinois to Minnesota.

**The Committee altogether is certainly a strong one, and upon it men who rank highest in both parties.**

**The composition of the Appropriation Committee does not promise any more rest to its Chairman, Atkins, of Tennessee, than does the Ways and Means to Fernando Wood. Of all men in Congress, Atkins did not wish Blackburn, of Kentucky, appointed on that Committee, but he is there, and a free lance to make himself felt. He is a better debater than the little coterie of Randal men on the Committee, who hitherto have controlled the legislation of the Democratic party in the House.**

**ALL THE DEMOCRATS** of the old Committee are retained, and Blackburn, Wells, of Missouri, Cobb, of Indiana, Penry, of Alabama, and McManus, of Ohio, were not re-elected. The first four members of the Committee—Atkins, Blount, Singleton of Mississippi, and Clymer—are well known. They have left their mark upon the country's legislation in bills showing the most parsimonious

**ous economy, misnamed measures of retrenchment and reform, the counterpart of which has been deficiencies, and they are known as the narrowest men that have been in such important positions in the memory of the present generation. On the Republican side, Baker, of Indiana, who deserves the promotion, had the lead. He was one of the most efficient men in the last House. Herr Smith, of Pennsylvania, is dropped from the Committee, and the Republicans have a stronger and abler man in his place. Monroe, of Ohio, who has seen eight years' service, is assigned to this Committee, and will**

### MAKE A VALUABLE MEMBER.

**This six years' experience in varied commercial affairs makes him well suited when United States Consul-General to Brazil is sent to do with his selection. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, although new to this Congress, is an old member, has received recognition for his distinguished abilities by an assignment to this Committee. Hubbell, of Michigan, is a good committee-man, although not strong on the floor. Cannon, of Illinois, who has long been one of the most efficient active men from the West, also takes a laboring oar on the Appropriation Committee, and Hiscock, of New York, a new and rising man, closes the Republican side. The Committee altogether is a very strong one.**

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**While the Ways and Means Is of a Very Mixed Character,**

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**ALONG WITH THE COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN ENLARGED TO FIFTEEN, IT IS A PONDEROUS COMMITTEE. It is to be headed by Mr. Hart, who is a promotion of Springer in the regular order.**

**NOT AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.** According to the Republican views, of the Northern members, Walbridge, Field, of Boston, Keier, of Ohio, and Collins, of Indiana, are the best known as lawyers. The Greenback member is Weaver, of Iowa, who is rapidly trying to forget his Republican antecedents in his subversive to the Confederate cause. This Committee is very far from a fair tribunal, but is a partisan court which will undoubtedly be the bidding of the party leaders. Hiscock, of New York, the ablest lawyer of the last Elections Committee, is dropped from this.

**NOT SUCCESSFUL IN THE FACKING.**

**But Rand, who has ambitions beyond the Speakership, probably could not bring himself to disregard the views of the majority of his Greenback-Democratic-Confederate party, and has consequently constituted a soft committee. It would not be so dangerous in itself, but unfortunately the rules have been so changed that this Committee has the right to report at any time, and can report on Tuesday next even a bill which may be referred to it on Monday.**

**THEIR VIEWS ARE UNKNOWN.**

**WHITE Illinois, as a State, has received, perhaps, more recognition than ever before, the Chicago members are not well placed. Col. Davis is assigned to Invalid Pensions, a place of honorable, patient, patriotic work, but not one where there is a great opportunity for display. He has the views of his section, and they are very narrow. Tom Evans, who stands second, really controlled the Committee in the last Congress, and will be likely to do the same in this. Davis, of North Carolina, is a radical**

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and how to furnish them

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10A.

Government and Generals Tended to an

New York Herald.

April 9.—News of rather

has been received at from Samoa. It will be

various dispatches have

German Government had

and the had been allowed to

exclusive use of the Ger-

man in the island.

The treaty to the one already

United States, but does

interests of the American

Admiral. The harbor

is Pago Pago, the incots on the island, so

no cause for dissatisfaction

are further endorsements

with the United

American citizen who

them the position of

absolute neutrality, and

is supported by all

the present reigning

is bringing news of an

extending factions which

the country and threaten

internal interests of the

information was con-

in the presentation of the

President officials to day

Admiral Rodgers

State has a vessel to

Samoa. The pro-

also been deter-

cruising in the Pacific

several times each year,

strengthening our interests

in their commercial

form of Government

that throw grows out

to the election in that

are no apprehensions in

the friendly relations

but dissolved and it re-

migration by the Ameri-

in throne has been tem-

accept the honor.

RIGHTS:

In a suit under the

McArthur against the

commissioner to day bound

in the sum of \$500 to the

POLITICAL:

Loot's City Directory

published. It contains

multiplied by five, the usual

in a population of nearly

EDD OUT.

The Home Fire-

of this city, has reinsurance

survive hours' duration.

10.—The walking man

to another form of endur-

city—the dancing-mas-

atches. About a year

ago, I participated

in Prof. Carter's and a

professor of dancing. There

were taken in the match,

from the ordinary fees

from Prof. Carter and

the others.

11.—The dancing-waiting-

match to exceed

was named as the time,

in his Twentieth and

twentieth year, but

for an hour longer, and

of having waited for

the moment. The only

one he would wait for

was a moment's rest. This

was served to him while

the meat while dancing, drank

while dancing, and continued

on. The dinner was served

when the dancing was

just finished. The

partner who was stop-

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Glide

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## LITERATURE.

The Life of Frances, Baroness Bunsen, by Augustus J. C. Hare.

Mr. William Minto's Life of Daniel Defoe, in the English Men of Letters Series.

The Ninth Volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"—A New Edition of Longfellow.

Reply to Dr. Hitchcock's Pamphlet on Socialism—"Faith and Reason"—Stevens' Sermons.

A German's Curious Invention—Races of Arctic Siberia—Antiquarian Discoveries—Science Notes.

### LITERATURE.

**THE BARONESS BUNSEN.**  
The life of a cultivated Englishwoman whose time is principally taken up in discharging the duties of a wife and mother is not an uncommon one, and the details of it must ordinarily be of little interest to the public. But the Baroness Bunsen was such a woman. She was the wife of a foreigner of distinction, and, in supporting his high position, she had much of the best society of her day, and her domestic life was singularly useful and happy. All of her children who came to maturity passed into honorable stations in life, and they exhibited to her constantly proofs of their gratitude for her early maternal solicitude and wise advice. She had those cautious accompaniments of old age which the poet speaks—

Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
and this volume is a further testimony to the reverence in which she was held, inasmuch as it was prepared especially to keep her memory green in the large family congregation which she left behind. The publication of some of her letters, which have been included in this edition, on no other ground, for they often deal with a private grief or a family joy in which the outside reader can have no concern.

The Baroness Bunsen's father was a Waddington, an English gentleman of good fortune. His family was of very ancient origin, though it had fallen into insignificance. He was a great uncle of Henry Waddington, the present French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He married in middle life a beautiful young girl, Miss Port, and took her to reside for eleven years in perfect seclusion on an estate which he had purchased.

There the young, beautiful, and accomplished Mrs. Waddington educated her eldest daughter, Frances, afterward the Baroness Bunsen. To their abundant leisure both were destined in debt for opportunities which they could not otherwise have enjoyed. But the advantages of Wales as a place of permanent residence were not then appreciated by the young mother. Though barely 18 years of age when she married, she had glimpses of better things. She was a grandchild of the famous Mrs. Delaney. Both she and her mother before her had been favorites with that lady, living with her as adopted children. The old lady was on terms of intimate friendship with the Dowager Duchess of Portland, who was very fond of visiting at Buxton, and who made much of the grandchild. She had friends and connections still more distinguished. The letters of Mrs. Delaney to her niece (then married to Mr. Port) and living at a distance, though she had surrendered the keeping of her *debut* child to her aunt) are important memorials of the history of George III. and his family.

While at Buxton, which was near Windsor, the Royal Family visited there. "Sometimes the King rode over alone attended by a single equerry, sometimes the Queen and Princesses arrived in two coaches and strolled dismounted by the King and a number of gentlemen on horseback." On the death of the Duchess, the King and Queen Charlotte evaluated the services of the royal chamberlain. Mrs. Bunsen, like her summer visits at Buxton to present herself with a house at Windsor, and to desire that she would always live there when the Court moved, was a favorite at Buxton in consequence of the King and a number of gentlemen on horseback."

The official residence of Bunsen in London continued for thirteen years. It was made memorable by two events. The first was the visit of the King of Prussia, which was a splendid ceremony, and the other was the visit of the Crown-Prince, which was made privately after the Revolution of 1848. He had been intrusted to A. V. S. Anthony, and the circumstances showed that they were accordingly married, and Frances Waddington, now Baroness Bunsen, did not leave England again for many years.

In 1850 she returned to London, at first with only special business. Then he accepted the post of Secretary to the Prussian Embassy, at that time presided over by his intimate friend Von Bismarck, who was really the author of the first piece. The residence of the Bunsens in Rome extended altogether over twenty-one years. It was made agreeably by many valuable possessions. The Nations were to a man, and many others of the same rank, were known intimately. This period was chiefly taken up, however, with domestic cares. Twice children were born, and three years later grew up. Miss Bunsen's letters to her mother announcing the advent of ten children separately, and twins once, will not probably be read with the interest which the outside world would have found them. Roman residence was monotonous to read about, though it may have been the happiest part of Miss Bunsen's life. She afterward looked back upon it always with the fondness of a mother for her children. Her life was not long. The King soon died, and the Crown-Prince, who was Bunsen's warm friend, and the Prussian Minister at the Court of James II.

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Having thus briefly indicated the course of her life, we shall as shortly examine his claims as a man of letters. He was probably the most prolific writer in history, and the works of Defoe are numerous, though not equal in merit to those of his contemporaries. The first is "Robinson Crusoe," a masterpiece of narrative, and the second is "Moll Flanders," a masterpiece of pathos. The third is "The Pilgrim's Progress," a masterpiece of didacticism, and the fourth is "The Fair Penitent," a masterpiece of comedy. The fifth is "The History of the Devil," a masterpiece of satire, and the sixth is "The French Revolution," a masterpiece of social criticism. The seventh is "The True-born Englishman," a masterpiece of political economy, and the eighth is "The Life and Death of Robinson Crusoe," a masterpiece of biography. The ninth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of history, and the tenth is "The Life and Death of Moll Flanders," a masterpiece of fiction. The eleventh is "The Life and Death of the Fair Penitent," a masterpiece of tragedy, and the twelfth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of comedy. The thirteenth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of history, and the fourteenth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of fiction. The fifteenth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of tragedy, and the sixteenth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of comedy. The seventeenth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of history, and the eighteenth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of fiction. The nineteenth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of tragedy, and the twentieth is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of comedy. The twenty-first is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of history, and the twenty-second is "The Life and Death of the Devil," a masterpiece of fiction. 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Dew under hay-  
cocks, boards, and like objects on the ground  
could receive from no other source.

then treated it with standard alkaline solution. This process showed an amount of acidity equal to 4.04 grains of crystallized oxalic acid, or 3.35 grains of glacial acetic acid, or four grains of tartaric acid—estimate of acidity which may be provisionally adopted as the standard proportion.

#### A NEW THEORY OF DEW.

Prof. Stockbridge, of the Amherst Agricultural College, has been making some experiments as to the origin of dew, and has arrived at conclusions somewhat different from those generally accepted. It is usually held that dew is the moisture of the air condensed through contact with objects of a lower temperature, and that it does not form until the earth has reached a certain temperature.

Prof. Stockbridge asserts, however, that dew is the result of condensation by the air of warm vapor which rises from the soil, and embodies the result of his observations in these words: "The vapor of the air is much warmer at night than the air, and would be cooled by it." Vapor from the soil is soon dispersed and equalized in the whole atmosphere, but the condensation of vapor from the earth is taking place near the surface of the soil, other things being equal, plants nearest the earth have the most. Dew under haystacks, boards, and like objects on the ground could receive from no other source.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

We bear that Mr. H. M. Stanley is on his way to Zanzibar, with a commission from the King of the Belgians to reorganize the Belgian Expedition, which, as we have from time to time recorded, has met with a constant succession of misfortunes since its first arrival on the East Coast, and will be as yet done practically nothing.

Indeed, we must fear that, from the want of tact and management exhibited, even if the present leaders did succeed in establishing a "station," it would almost immediately turn out a failure. A second expedition is being organized under the auspices of the International African Association, and one of its members has already started for Zanzibar.

An additional division of Roman remains at Apamea—the "Museum of the East" announced by the British Archaeological Association at a recent meeting. They are of much interest, and were found in front of the temple of Belus, built during the present half-rate of the ancient city. They consist of the bases of seven pedestals of man's brickwork, and have been laid bare by the excavations going on for the drainage of the area. The bases of the ruins of the building presumed to be the Praetorium have been conjectured to be the places on which the sacred standards of the legions which garrisoned that part of the ancient city were erected. A good specimen of a polygonal base is still to be seen in front of the Exchequer gate, and the wall still retains some admirably-executed frieze painting.

In the course of next summer an exhibition of objects illustrating various branches of anthropology will be opened in Moscow. The organization of the exhibition is in the hands of a Committee of the Imperial Society of Friends of Natural History, connected with the University of Moscow, and placed under the Presidency of Prof. Bogdanow. The Exhibition will include collections of specimens illustrating (1) the ethnology of Russia; (2) the products remains found in the Empire; (3) the history of ethnology, extending to all parts of the world, and dealing with the systematic classification of the races.

The contribution of objects falling under any of these heads will be accepted from foreigners. It is announced that the medals and certificates will be awarded for the best collections sent for exhibition.

#### NEW PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Following is a list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Elgin, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Indianapolis, for the week ending April 8, 1879, granted expressly for THE TRIBUNE by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

#### ILLINOIS.

James Babcock, Decatur, check-rower and draper.

J. G. Culbertson, Chicago, door-alarm.

C. J. Deltrich, Chicago, apparatus for dispensing beverages.

C. H. Higgins, Chicago, oil-testing machine.

C. H. Hotchkiss, Chicago, axle-skin.

P. H. Hutton, Chicago, wagon-tongue.

T. C. Ladd, Joliet, horse-hay-rakes.

T. D. Ladd, Joliet, hay-rakes.

E. R. & J. R. Parks, Princeton, tire-measurers.

L. A. Warner, Chicago, gear-horse.

E. S. Webster, Durand, power-anchor.

William & Chapman, Murrayville, animal-trap.

WISCONSIN.

L. Cole, Milwaukee, fence-frame.

Cook & Thayer, Fall River, grain-separator.

C. R. Harrison, Fond du Lac, post-card.

J. H. Palmer, Madison, axle-skin.

James Whitney, Plow, carpet-stretcher.

MICHIGAN.

P. H. Brinkley, Grand Rapids, hand-drill.

H. H. Norris, Bay City, perforating-stamp.

Hawkins & Sikes, Grand Rapids, horse-neats.

MINNESOTA.

B. Converse, St. Paul, track-blower.

H. J. Marck, White Bear, corn-grinder.

F. Proves, Minneapolis, grain-drill.

OWA.

J. Breder, Cedar Falls, window-blind opener.

M. Caldwell, Cedar Falls, fence-reinser.

Crocker & Lytle, Des Moines, car-starters.

J. D. Hobart, Des Moines, bevel.

F. H. Hunt, Avoca, wheel-setter.

G. C. Johnson, Mt. Pleasant, road-scrapers.

J. C. Johnson, Mt. Pleasant, corn-planter.

E. P. Phelps, Scammon, car-passers.

INDIANA.

J. C. White, Indianapolis, millstone exhaust.

J. C. White, Indianapolis, millstone frame.

J. C.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

### A Dull Day in All Departments of Finance.

#### Larger Country Orders for Currency—Railroad Bonds.

#### The Produce Markets Steadier—Provisions Active—Lard Easier.

#### Less Doing in Breadstuffs but a Good Shipping Demand for Grain.

#### FINANCIAL.

The observance of Good Friday as a holiday in New York and London made the financial situation much quieter than usual. Local transactions in Government bonds were made on the quotations of the day before. They were confined almost entirely to the 4 per cent at 99%. There is but little being done in the \$10 certificates, as no arrangements have yet been made for delivery of them, and 4 per cent of 10-40s, which the Secretary of the Treasury has begun to refund there are \$100,000,000—\$100,000,000 registered and held in this country, and \$50,000,000 in coupon bonds. The expectation in financial circles is that the Treasury is refunding the 10-40s will offer the 4 per cent at par and interest, less 3% per cent, and to call in the 10-40s so that the first call should mature after the last of the 5-30s, say on July 5, with a gradual decrease in the number of days of notice. These terms would be less favorable to the extent of 23% on each \$100 than those made to the subscribers of the last lot of 4 per cents sold against the 5-30s.

There were some transactions in foreign exchange.

Chicago sterling grain bills were 48¢44 and French bills were 53¢14. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 48¢44/47¢6. In New York the actual rates were 48¢52/48¢3 and 47¢6. The postal rates for sterling were 48¢64 and 48¢44. French bankers' bills were 51¢7 and 51¢.

The Chicago banks reported more active country orders for currency, but the movement is still in favor of New York. Discounts are in moderate demand. Rates remain unchanged at 8¢7 per cent on call, 7¢8 per cent on time loans, with some small transactions at 8¢10 per cent. Bank clearings were \$2,700,000.

There was a sale yesterday of dealers of West Park bonds at 104 1/2 interest.

In the transaction in New York on Tuesday of the reconstruction committee of the Ohio & Mississippi Road, the matter of the Springfield division bonds and other questions at issue was practically settled. The Company owns \$1,000,000 of these bonds, of which \$400,000 are collateral for a loan of \$100,000. The loan has been paid off, and the whole \$1,000,000 of bonds canceled. Of the balance of these bonds \$1,000,000 are owned by a party who agrees to cancel \$750,000, which will reduce the outstanding issue of Springfield division bonds to \$1,250,000. It is proposed to fund the past due coupons on the second mortgage and the floating debt in a ten-year 7 per cent bond, and finally to take the road from the hands of the Reconstruction committee.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & North Western Railroad for the first three months of this year are officially stated to have been:

Gross earnings for January ..... \$1,003,821.35  
Gross earnings for February ..... 889,025.06  
Gross earnings for March ..... 1,101,461.61

\$2,990,304.02

In railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday, April 10, consolidated seconds again led in point of activity, \$470,000 of 10-40s, 98¢40/98¢50/98¢60. Do. funded 50s fell off to 70¢, and recovered to 71¢; while do. consolidated 7s were firm at 105¢. The Kansas Pacific issues were strong, especially for Denver Division trust-receipts, which rose from 100 to 107¢ under purchases of \$178,000. Do incomes No. 11 rose from 42¢45; and do. No. 10 from 42 to 43. St. Louis & San Francisco class B fell off to 44, and subsequently recovered to 45¢. The New Jersey Central declined 2¢ per cent for income, 54¢45; and do. consolidated firsts assumed to 69¢; and for adjustment, to 101¢. Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre consolidated seconds were 1 per cent lower, selling at 53¢. Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated sell off to 50¢, and do seconds 50¢ to 50¢, but the latter rallied to 50¢ at the close. Rensselaer & Saratoga firsts consigned advanced 1%, to 120; Union Pacific sinking-funds 2%, to 113; Pittsburgh consolidated sinking-funds 1, to 116; Chicago & Alton sinking-funds 3%, to 105%; Chicago & Northwestern firsts 3%, to 105%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts 3%, to 74; Albany & Susquehanna 3%, to 105%; and Great Western firsts 3%, to 105%. The firsts of the two railroads fell off to 112, and recovered to 112½; Ohio & Mississippi seconds declined from 93¢ to 92¢, and rose to 93¢; Toledo & Wabash firsts ex coupon fall off to 104%; do seconds ex coupon 3%, to 80¢; Great Western firsts ex coupon 3%, to 104%; and do seconds ex coupon 3%, to 80¢.

The Horn Silver Mine, at Frisco, Beaver County, in Southern Utah, is now owned by a New York company with a capital of \$10,000,000, in \$250 shares. The deposits in the mine have been estimated to be "expended" to be worth \$17,000,000, not taking into account of extension, smelting, and refining. The Union Pacific is extending the Southern Pacific to the mine. Forty thousand shares were sold in Kansas, and the first sales of the stock were made at 34¢.

**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**LOCAL SECURITIES.**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

Consolidated Virginia ..... 53  
Crown Point ..... 43  
Eureka Consolidated ..... 84  
Exchequer ..... 84  
Fidelity & Curity ..... 73  
Grand Prize ..... 34  
H. & N. ..... 10%

**REAL ESTATE.**

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, April 11:

**CITY PROPERTY.**

Fairfax av., n w cor of Twenty-eighth st. & f. 102-1/2x178 ft, improved, dated April 10.  
John Thompson to Samuel W. Atkinson, 102-1/2x178 ft, improved, dated April 10.  
Prospect place, 125 ft w of Cottage Grove ave., 100x100 ft, improved, dated April 10.  
2d & 3rd flrs., 100x100 ft, improved, dated April 10 (Marshall, John C. & Charles Hopkins to Elizabeth P. Smith et al.).

Marshall st. & 10th cor, 100x100 ft, April 5 (Eliza A. and Thomas Buchanan to George Woodland, Jr.).

Prairie st. & 2d cor, 100x100 ft, April 5 (D. Harvey to Fanny F. Hammell).

Realty st. & 10th cor, 100x100 ft, April 5 (Henry W. Alonso to Alonso A. Rowley).

South Grove av., 60x10-1/2 ft, n of Twenty-seventh st., 61-1/2x10-1/2 ft to South Park av., dated April 10 (L. and W. H. Dickey to L. and W. H. Dickey).

South Water st. bet State and Dearborn st. s f, 35x50 ft, April 5 (Frederick H. Avers to Henry C. Rew).

Jefferson st. & 1st or Fourteenth st. & f. 100x100 ft, April 5 (John C. S. Ellsworth to John C. M. Keeler).

Armit st. 1st or 10th Thirtieth st. w. f. 100x100 ft, April 5 (Chancery to Mary E. Weinger).

Bernardine st. 201-310 ft n of West Portal, April 5 (John C. S. Ellsworth to Chancery to Horace F. Waitie).

Clarendon st. 50x100 ft n of Polk, April 5 (John C. S. Ellsworth to Horace F. Waitie).

West Twelfth st. n w cor of Leavenworth and Polk, April 5 (John C. S. Ellsworth to Horace F. Waitie).

Archer av., 200-100 ft s of Wallace st. & 10th cor, April 5 (John C. S. Ellsworth to John Heneberry).

West Twelfth st. n w cor of Leavenworth and Polk, April 5 (John C. S. Ellsworth to Horace F. Waitie).

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## EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

## COURT-BALLS AT ROME.

It has been a brilliant season in the gay world of Rome. Never have the Court and Ambassadorial balls been more splendid. The second and third Court balls were very gay and gorgeous. The cotton favoritism of the most dextrous at balls in these elegant days; so often the Quirinal favors have been most elegant and plentiful, and every young girl has been able to carry off a full memory of her first Court ball. At the first, ball there were three large silver trays full of handsome silver bangles; the lowest priced one cost 30 francs. At the three balls were a quarter of a yard broad; one time they were satin, very heavy and double-sided; at the last ball they were heavily-walled ribbons, also double-sided; they went over the shoulder, across the breast and back, and hung in long ends. Bonbonnières and handsome bouquets of natural flowers were also given at the first and second balls. At the last ball there were small and garlands of exotic flowers; little bowls; and little porcelain vases which, like the bonbonnières, had the royal cipher embossed on them.

The decoration of the Royal staircase at the French hotel, I must swear, was the most sumptuous by reporting the beautiful costumes she wore at the second and third Court balls. At the second ball the toilet of the dress was the clearest blue. The head-dress was a rich, dark, faille, with garlands of artificial flowers across it; these flowers were rich autumn-browns, coming up to a soft red. The train was a very heavy blue. The flowers were embroidered on such rich velvet that they could be picked off, and their shades were exactly like the garlands across the front. On her neck was a superb diamond necklace, the Queen's favorite among all the jewels. Her head was a broad bandeau, a diamond fringe, with a centre ornament of diamonds. At the side, near the back of the head, was a small, round, sombre feature, like a flower. The dress was most regal and beautiful. A lady whose age and rank accorded such a freedom of speech complimented the Queen on her toilette. Her reply was, "I am very often asked if I am not a bit too bold; but I am often asked if I am not a bit too modest. I am often asked if I am right to be so bold, and to admire some of my jewels as I do; now, for this necklace I have a real, true link."

Over two balls were thrown open and limited for the Quirinal balls. Macrari's ceiling in the tapistry room looked like aagan heaven; the palm-tree beyond was most picturesquely arranged. The entrance was through a room with a balcony, and its entrance was distinguished for tact. More than once during the Royal balls he stood perched on the high bed of his balcony, the center of all eyes, and was holding at bay a horde of foreign dandies. No one can pass Royalty. You must back out of an opposite door—that is your only mode of escape from mortal majesty's presence.

## THE FRENCH NATIONAL FLAG.

Probably no national flag has undergone so many vicissitudes as that of France, which is nearly half a century old.

In 1793 that Louis, first King of France, chose for his standard, the cope, or cloak, of St. Martin. St. Martin, of Hungarian origin, was elected Bishop of Tours in 374, and died about 400. "The first saint to whom the Roman Church of public veneration, he is alleged to have draped his cloak with a naked beggar at Amiens, and this, being miraculously preserved, became a most precious relic, and in war was carried before the monarch. The word for it in French being *épée*, the oratory in which it was deposited came to be called a *chapelle*, and its custodian a *chapeler*. It will thus be seen that the banners of Knights have a very appropriate resting-place in the Temple of the Cross."

St. George of England, and the Cathedral of St. Paul at Dublin. St. Martin's standard, which preceded the cope, was the richest of the flags ever borne by France. It was made of saffron—a kind of rich, glossy silk—woven with gold thread.

Under Philip Augustus the Royal standard was white, thickly powdered with golden lions, and remained so until the time of Charles VII, when it was entirely covered with golden lions.

It was then, in 1453, that the white cross in the middle of the white standard,

the hoisting of a white flag, was regarded as significant of defeat, or as signifying the case of being beaten.

It subsequently became in France the personal ensign of Colonels-General, officers of very high grade, until Louis XIV., thinking that these general officers were too much inclined to be arrogant, forbade them to wear it.

The King of Italy is not distinguished for tact. More than once during the Royal balls he stood perched on the high bed of his balcony, the center of all eyes, and was holding at bay a horde of foreign dandies. No one can pass Royalty. You must back out of an opposite door—that is your only mode of escape from mortal majesty's presence.

no pain, no discoloration, death having been instantaneous.

## CORISCAN CHARACTER.

A Corsican, like an Italian, stabs man on the slightest provocation, and thinks it no dishonor to shoot at him from behind a stone wall. Having killed his victim, he escapes into the maquis,—the wild, open country, covered with impenetrable, odorous brushwood,—and there lives supported by his sympathizing fellow-countrymen, practically safe from pursuit, for the gendarmerie do not care much to venture into the wilds on such an errand. So a Corsican who has been a victim in the French service, bound with others on service of publication, in a disturbed district, and who climbs up behind the mule-cart, without leave asked, chatting affably, informed us. Moreover, the people of the neighborhood always consider it a point of honor to give timely warning of the approach of the police. Some of these gentrified have killed quite a large number of men; and if only the numbers have not been greater, the bandits are most popular, especially among the peasants. But robbery and theft are counted dishonorable, and the Corsicans bandit, therefore, justifiably, is to be condemned.

The Duke of Orleans, of Savoy, and the Prince of Orange, were in the same vein, and after powdered wigs and knee-breeches, of course.

At told of the ugly dress her Maternity wore at the French ball, I must swear that Royal lady's costume was the most sumptuous by reporting the beautiful costumes she wore at the second and third Court balls. At the second ball the toilet of the dress was the clearest blue. The head-dress was a rich, dark, faille, with garlands of artificial flowers across it; these flowers were rich autumn-browns, coming up to a soft red. The train was a very heavy blue. The flowers were embroidered on such rich velvet that they could be picked off, and their shades were exactly like the garlands across the front. On her neck was a superb diamond necklace, the Queen's favorite among all the jewels. Her head was a broad bandeau, a diamond fringe, with a centre ornament of diamonds. At the side, near the back of the head, was a small, round, sombre feature, like a flower. The dress was most regal and beautiful. A lady whose age and rank accorded such a freedom of speech complimented the Queen on her toilette. Her reply was, "I am very often asked if I am not a bit too bold; but I am often asked if I am not a bit too modest. I am often asked if I am right to be so bold, and to admire some of my jewels as I do; now, for this necklace I have a real, true link."

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## MOSQUITOES AS A LUXURY.

Mosquitoes tell in a French journal a story of life at Nice: "It was fifteen days ago, during the Carnival, I went to the hotel of M. Bertrand, where the most sumptuous balls were given. The room was filled with garlands of artificial flowers across it; these flowers were rich autumn-browns, coming up to a soft red. The train was a very heavy blue. The flowers were embroidered on such rich velvet that they could be picked off, and their shades were exactly like the garlands across the front. On her neck was a superb diamond necklace, the Queen's favorite among all the jewels. Her head was a broad bandeau, a diamond fringe, with a centre ornament of diamonds. At the side, near the back of the head, was a small, round, sombre feature, like a flower. The dress was most regal and beautiful. A lady whose age and rank accorded such a freedom of speech complimented the Queen on her toilette. Her reply was, "I am very often asked if I am not a bit too bold; but I am often asked if I am not a bit too modest. I am often asked if I am right to be so bold, and to admire some of my jewels as I do; now, for this necklace I have a real, true link."

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## THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

One Day of a Canadian Farmer's Life.

The Canadian farmer, after dressing in the evening by the light of a lamp filled with oil, both lamp and oil taxed 30 cent, draw around him a sheet taxed over 20 cent and a coat with a collar taxed 25 cent, and a bedstead charged 35 cent. He is awakened by the dawn stealing through his window-glass taxed 30 cent per year, steps out on a floor, because he cannot afford to pay for a carpet taxed over 35 cent, puts on his underclothing taxed at least 37 cent, washes himself with soap taxed over 25 cent, dries his face on a towel taxed 25 cent, puts on his checked coat shirt taxed 30 per cent, his trousers, waistcoat, and coat taxed 35 per cent, his boots taxed 25 per cent, and goes out into the gray morning to look after the feeding of his stock. As he opens the stable-door it is still heavily on sliders, and he finds that he has to pay for a horse taxed 30 cent, and a cow taxed 20 cent. 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## THE HOME.

Another Batch of Letters Concerning the Young Lady in Milwaukee.

She Is Alternately Praised and Blamed by Her Home Sisters.

Bad Little Boys Coming In for a Liberal Share of Attention.

Various Plans Proposed for Their Ultimate Subjugation by Fond Mothers.

The Opium Habit Pronounced Not a Disease by One Who Knows.

Miscellaneous Communications on Subjects of Interest to All.

UNTRUE.

If I could look upon your face to-night, And know, as you lie there, so calm and white, That dying, you had whispered low my name, I could have given you up without pain.

I would have mourned for you, as a sweet bower Too pure to live for me. And in this hour I would have wept beside your confined form, And not have known the bitterness of scorn.

You knew I loved you more than tongue could tell, And in return you said—“Ah! well, You speak untrue to me. Sufce to say I sent you my heart to lie to you away.”

But now, methinks I can see your trace In the lines that mark your once beloved face. And if I thought you still regretted me, I think—I know—that I would love you yet.

L. A.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributors are earnestly requested to abandon the pernicious habit of italicizing portions of their letters, as the Conductor is put to considerable trouble in altering the copy.

\* \*

A gentle hint is extended to the poets of The Home regarding poetry on spring. There is a large amount of the same now in stock, and further contributions of a like character are not desired.

In the midst of house-cleaning cares, the ladies should not forget The Home. The present time is a very good one in which to forward communications or subjects of interest to our readers, as the Conductor is at hand to find fault with “France” for alleging that the contributions of “France” were spurious.

## THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their letters by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE OFFICE:

John J. Johnson,  
Fancy Work,  
Gardner,  
Professor,  
Natalia,  
Sylvana,  
Wicked Eyes,  
Miss Lovin Long.

## THE HOME CLUB.

THE MONTHLY MEETING.  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The regular monthly meeting of THE TRIBUNE Home Club was held at the Tremont House Thursday, April 10. Notwithstanding the unpleasant afternoon, a good number were present.

The First Vice-President commenced the chat until after the arrival of our President, whom we gladly welcomed, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks.

With sincere regret we accepted the resignation of Orlena, who has served us so long and faithfully as Secretary. We are glad still to retain her as a member of the Club. With many misgivings her successor took the vacant chair to-day, trusting to the leniency of her sisters (and brothers).

As the regular business, the coming Fair was discussed, and it was decided to hold it the first week in June, beginning Thursday, June 4, and continuing three days.

As the desire is to make the floral department one of the chief attractions, we would like all flowers and plants to be willing to loan or donate flowers and plants to communicate with the Secretary, care of The Home.

Many thanks to the kind friends who have written to express their sympathy with us in our efforts and fancy articles. And now that the time for holding the Fair is decided, any who wish to contribute, either to the floral department or to the usual or fancy tables, may send us soon as possible.

After appointing a meeting for work at No. 746 West Monroe street, next Thursday, April 17, at 1:30 p.m., the Club adjourned to the Tremont House Thursday afternoon, May 8.

Kittie, Secretary.

**THE FOLLIES OF “FRANCE.”**

## A HATER OF SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—Commanded us to France for a lodger. I affirmed that nine out of ten young men in her town drink. Peppermint, feeling concerned for the good name abroad of her place of residence, asked France to prove her hard saying, whereupon the maid, with the agility of a boy at leap-frog, flops over to the negative, and says to Peppermint innocently: “Can you tell what they do not?” And the maid replies: “Well, I suppose they are dark about the slaughter that was going on!” And I submit that copies of Emerson and newspaper excerpts from Montesquieu, and repeating the threadbare aphorism about society throwing up its “pretty, useless hands,” did not mean to infer that France is in fault, for I think otherwise. We do not like to hear the truth mentioned, and when we do it, we are apt to be shocked. Hence the unwillingness of society to admit that it is the young men, and not the old, who are to blame. Of course we all have, but I am talking of the young men, and particularly that of intemperance, and it is a sad truth that many of our leading men, both here and in Europe, are given to intoxication as to speak of it to them in a sober and sensible state would be an unbelief and one of actual horror. The parents turn a deaf ear to such words, and when they are asked to stand by their son, they are unworthy of sifting. Society marks it as an unbelief, and surrounded by wealth and influence, it is in a reasonable and pleasant manner, not do we give him credit for his conduct.

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